

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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Manager

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1902.

SEEKING AN ISSUE.

Japhet in search of his father was a prototype of the modern Democrat in search of an issue with which to go before the country in 1904. The money question seems to have been definitely abandoned and nothing of equal importance has appeared to take its place. No Democrat cares to meddle with the tariff again; "imperialism" is not more an indictment of the Republican party than it is of the most useful and brilliant historical chapters in the past of the Democracy; about all that remains are the trusts, the water cure and the beefless dinner pail.

Even these issues do not promise all that the Democracy could wish for. By attacking the beef trust in the courts, President Roosevelt has not only freed his party from the odor of complicity with criminal trusts as a class, but has taken the best available means of keeping the dinner pail supplied. Should Congress follow up the advantage thus gained by placing on the free list every food commodity which may be cornered by a trust for the purpose of raising the price to the consumer, the ground would be entirely cut from under the Democratic feet.

The water cure remains, but as an issue it does not shine with any steady glow. It is the issue of embalmers and of the Democrats tried to beat McKinley two years ago. Long before 1904 the men responsible for the sporadic cruelties to the Filipino will have been punished and the whole sensation, stale from over-use, will have been thrown on the rubbish heap of past issues.

About the only hope the Democracy can have is that hard times will come again and make the people discontented with the party in power. The expectation of calamity is the anchor of its hope. But so far things look painfully encouraging. Gold is still flowing in from Alaska; the Kansas farmers are buying Panama hats; manufacturers are lending money in London and figuring on the absorption of the world's sea trade. It looks like prosperity and a disposition, measurable in big majorities, to "let well enough alone."

HUMPHREYS VOTED DOWN.

There were 116 votes cast at the election in the third precinct of the Fourth District last night, for candidates for president of the precinct club. These candidates were Mark Robinson and Abram S. Humphreys. Mr. Robinson got 110 votes; Judge Humphreys managed to get SIX.

Judge Humphreys was reported on all sides to have made a thorough canvass. His friends claimed that he had absolute control of the Portuguese Catholic vote and of the native Hawaiian vote. He was present at last night's election to use his personal influence. But when the voters turned out they were all but unanimous against him. Himself presumably and five others voted the Humphreys ticket. The rest combined to bury it under a snowfall of adverse ballots.

It looks like a general case of contempt of court. To be consistent with his record, Humphreys should send each of the 110 to jail for thirty days and put each of the SIX in charge of some estate or other with an allowance per capita of \$5000 for his services.

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.

"A Judge who goes into active politics degrades the high office to which he has been inducted."

The above sentiment was uttered by A. S. Humphreys in the Republican Territorial Convention as a rebuke to a judicial incumbent who was present as a delegate.

Yesterday this same A. S. Humphreys, now First Judge of the First Circuit Court, did his level best, helped by his friends, to get himself chosen president of a precinct club. That he was defeated by a vote of 110 to 6 does not in any way reflect upon the industry with which he tried to carry the polls.

Probably Humphreys could not degrade his high office more in politics than he has on the bench; but his practice as compared with his preaching is of interest for the light it throws on his methods.

The Paradise of the Pacific for June is so handsome and interesting a number as to make it a matter of more than ordinary regret that its continuance in the hands of Mr. Langton should be problematical.

The railroads approve the Panama canal now but they don't mean to let the people have it. All canals look alike to the railroads when it comes to an enacting clause.

The British people of Hawaii have it within their power, if they choose to act, of rendering a signal service to Hawaii by giving the President the opportunity to purge the circuit bench.

Jack Atkinson's management of the little fight in the third developed some good material for the chairmanship of the Republican Territorial Convention.

When Mr. Pao went through with litigation and counts his fresh bumps, let it be hoped that one of them will prove to be a bump of wisdom.

It wasn't constructive contempt in the third precinct. It was the destructive kind.

The British may take their turn this morning at making invidious remarks.

The pale intellectual face was somewhat paler than usual last evening.

BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The declaration of peace in South Africa, which is to be followed by the reopening of the greatest gold-producing mines of the world and presumably by a general revival of business in that greatest consuming section of Africa, has special interest to a newspaper entitled "Commercial Africa," as it is just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

The commerce of Africa, according to this publication of the Bureau of Statistics, amounts to over \$700,000,000, of which 429 millions represented the value of the imports. Necessarily in so large an area with so many tribes and peoples who keep no records of their transactions, a considerable amount of commerce must pass without being recorded in any way. The total imports at the ports where records are kept amounted in the latest available year to \$25,461,000, and the exports to \$26,707,000. Of the exports, a large share, especially those from the south, is gold and diamonds; in the tropical region, ivory, rubber, palm nuts and gums; and in the north a fair share of the exports are products of agriculture, cotton, coffee, cacao, spices, dates, etc. The export figures of recent years are less than those of former years, owing to the hostilities in South Africa, which have both reduced production and increased local consumption.

About three-fourths of the imports of Africa are through the ports of the extreme north and south of the continent, those at the north being for the consumption of the more densely populated regions bordering on the Mediterranean, and considerable quantities going to the interior by caravans—a large part across the Sahara to the densely populated regions of the Sudan. At the south, a large share of the imports is, under normal conditions, for use at the gold and diamond mines, which lie a few hundred miles north of the Cape, and are reached by railway lines from Cape Colony and Natal at the south and from ports of Portuguese East Africa on the southeast. The class of imports in the south differs materially from that at the north, the demand of the mining region being for machinery, mining tools, dynamite, powder, flour, meats and clothing, while at the north cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, clocks, and trinkets form a larger share of the imports, as is also the case on the coast of the tropical regions.

A very large proportion of the trade of Africa is with England. There are numerous reasons for this, the most important, however, being that her colonies—Cape Colony and Natal—on the south are the avenues through which pass most of the goods for that section, and that a very large share of the growing trade is also carried by British vessels, while the bulk of the mining, as well as the stock raising and general development of that section, is in the hands of British colonists or capitalists. In the north, a large share of the trade of Egypt is given to Great Britain, whose influence in the management of Egyptian affairs is well recognized, while in Algeria, which has a large trade, a very large proportion is with France, the governing country. The total recorded imports into Africa, aggregating in the latest available year \$25,461,000, were distributed as follows: Into British territory, \$15,775,000; French territory, \$2,004,000; Turkish territory, \$7,787,000; Portuguese territory, \$20,795,000; German territory, \$5,336,000; and into the Congo Free State, \$4,722,000. Of this importation of \$25,461,000, about 5 per cent was furnished by the United States, the total for 1901 being \$2,542,618. Our total exports to Africa have grown from \$6,377,842 in 1895 to \$18,594,424 in 1899, and \$25,542,618 in 1901. This rapid increase is largely due to the fact that orders sent to the United States for mining machinery and other supplies so much in demand in South Africa are promptly filled with goods of the latest pattern and most acceptable character.

Africa occupies fourth place in the list of the grand divisions of the world in its consuming power in relation to international commerce, the imports of the grand divisions according to the latest available figures being as follows: Europe, \$8,200,000,000; North America, \$1,300,000,000; Asia, \$900,000,000; Africa, \$450,000,000; South America, \$375,000,000; and Oceania, \$325,000,000. Of this total of \$11,650,000,000 the United States supplies 5 per cent in the case of Africa, 10 per cent of the imports of South America, 10 per cent of those of Asia and Oceania, 14 per cent of the imports of Europe, and 40 per cent of the imports of North America, exclusive of the United States.

Railroad development in Africa has been rapid in the past few years and seems but the beginning of a great system which must contribute to the rapid development, civilization, and enlightenment of the Dark Continent. Already railroads run northwardly from Cape Colony about 1500 miles and southwardly from Cairo about 1200 miles, thus completing 2700 miles of the proposed "Cape to Cairo" railroad, while the intermediate distance is about 3000 miles. At the north terminus lines skirt the Mediterranean coast, especially in the French territory of Algeria and in Tunis, aggregating about 2500 miles; while the Egyptian railroads, about 1500 miles in length, connect the Cape Colony are over 3000 miles in length, and those of Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal are another thousand miles in length. Including all of the railroads now constructed or under construction, the total length of African railways is nearly 12,500 miles, or half the distance around the earth. A large proportion of the railroads thus far constructed are owned by the several colonies or States which they traverse, about 2000 miles of the Cape Colony system and nearly all of that of Egypt belonging to the State.

That the gold and diamond mines of South Africa have been and still are wonderfully profitable is beyond question. The Kimberley diamond mines, about 600 miles from Cape Town, now supply 98 per cent of the diamonds of commerce, although their existence was unknown prior to 1867, and the mines have thus been in operation but about 30 years. It is estimated that \$350,000,000 worth of rough diamonds, worth double that amount when cut, have been produced from the Kimberley mines since their opening in 1868-9, and this enormous production would have been greatly increased but for the fact that the owners of the various mines there formed an agreement to limit the output, so as not to materially exceed the world's annual consumption.

Equally wonderful and promising are the great "Witwatersrand" gold fields of South Africa, better known as the "Johannesburg" mines. Gold was discovered there in 1885, and in 1884 the value of the gold product was about \$50,000. It increased with startling rapidity, the produce of 1888 being about \$5,000,000; that of 1890, \$10,000,000; 1892, over \$20,000,000; 1895, over \$40,000,000; and 1897 and 1898, about \$55,000,000. Work in these mines has been practically suspended during the war in progress in that section within the past two years. The gold production of the "Rand" since 1884 has been over \$300,000,000, and careful surveys of the field by experts

show beyond question that the "Rand" is "rich" probably amounts to \$1,000,000,000, while the large number of mines in adjacent territory, particularly those of Rhodesia, whose output was valued at over \$4,000,000 last year, give promise of additional supplies, so that it seems probable that South Africa will for many years continue to be, as it is now, the largest gold producing section of the world.

YOUNG HAWAIIANS COMBINE.

The young Hawaiians of Hawaii have formed or are forming an independent political body which has for its object the choice of good men for the Legislature. This is a worthy undertaking and means, if it is carried out, the defeat of William White, the Lahauna agent-keeper. For the place he now holds, two young men are being considered: Samuel Kellinot, recently connected with the Board of Education and T. B. Lyons. The Advertiser has no special information about these aspirants, but the young Hawaiians say either can be depended on to vote for measures of good government; and in any event it is likely that either would be an improvement upon the average Home Rule legislator of 1900.

What we especially commend is the spirit of political independence which the young Hawaiians are showing. The new departure is by no means confined to Maui. Here on Oahu, Prince Cupid and his friends have ranged themselves steadily and unflinchingly against the reactionary ideas of the old crowd of place-hunters. The Prince, in many ways, has shown himself to be the most admirable politician of his race, cool, far-sighted and sagacious. He has forgotten more about high politics than the old line leaders of the Home Rule party ever knew. That so many other young Hawaiians are adopting his standard is one of the most hopeful signs we know of that the Hawaiian influence in politics is going to make itself felt for good government.

If these young men hold their ground and do not move to a lower level, they will honor the Hawaiian name and achieve something worth while. "To place one's bark on the highest promontory of the beach and wait for the rising of the tide to make it float," is the essence of all statesmanship; for to high-water mark the tide always comes in time. It is smooth sailing for those who embark then.

HAWAIIAN COINAGE.

While the Hawaiian coinage bill went by the board owing to the inattention of Delegate Wilcox, the defeat of the measure is not one for unalloyed regret.

When any country has a circulating medium that will stay with it—one that will not, in the ordinary course of banking and trade, be shipped away—and has, besides, a currency for export purposes, both being legal tender, that country is pretty well fixed. As things stand the Hawaiian dollar and the United States dollar are at par in this Territory. Nobody will take the Hawaiian dollar anywhere else and it stays here as a convenient and necessary medium of exchange, subject only to losses to collectors and through the arts. For our outside trading the American dollar is in hand.

This looks like a pretty good system to leave alone. Of course trouble would come if the local banks should refuse to take Hawaiian money, for then it would depreciate in everybody's pocket; but the banks show no signs of such intent. In fact they are quite as much interested in having a sufficient medium of exchange in Hawaii as is any one else.

KEANU DIES ON THE SEA SHORE

Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning the body of Keanu, a high chieftess and reputed daughter of Kamehameha V, was found upon the beach at Waikiki, opposite the premises of the late Queen Dowager Kapulani, now occupied by Princes David and Cupid. The woman had probably been dead about an hour when discovered, and her death is believed to have been due to apoplexy. She was well when she left the Dowager's premises early in the morning. She went across the roadway to the bathing beach, donned a muumuu and entered the water for a swim. Just how soon she was overcome is not known, but it is evident that she was upon the beach when the attack came. The fact which led to the belief of apoplexy was that the face was much discolored. There is nothing pointing to foul play and it is not believed that she was drowned.

A jury was empaneled yesterday morning and the body viewed at the morgue. An inquest was to have been held last night at the police station but was postponed until this afternoon. Keanu was a woman of imposing appearance and always commanded the attention and respect of Hawaiians wherever she went. She had the manner and dignity of a chieftess of the royal blood and was looked upon by the natives generally as one to whom homage was due. She was a great friend of the late Princess Ruth and in later years was much with the late Queen Dowager. She has been residing on the premises at Pualani for several years and was protected by the two Princes, as well as by the Dowager before them. For some time past she had not been right in her mind. Several years ago her husband went away into the mountains and nothing more was heard of him. She leaves several children.

At the breakfast and reception given by Queen Liliuokalani last year Keanu was among those who called and her appearance was much commented on at that time, for, believing herself fully entitled to respect and homage, she swept majestically along amongst the throng as if she were a reigning queen.

FAIR NOW ASSURED

In a building 60 by 100 feet in size the Merchants' Association of Honolulu will house its exhibits of trade resources of the city, coincident with the holding of the Agricultural Fair. This decision was reached at a meeting of the committee in charge of the exposition feature of the merchants' week, and the building is now in the hands of contractors for figuring and there seems every reason to believe that the exposition will be one of the most elaborate and perfect that could be expected to come from local merchants.

The site for the fair was kindly loaned by Captain G. McK. Williamson, of the Army, in charge of the grounds on which is the Drill Shed, which is to be used by the Territory for the housing of the Agricultural Fair. The only conditions attached to the grant of the land is that the plans for the building shall be submitted, and this is simply for the reason that the quartermaster wants to know just what is to be the course of the merchants. There is no reason to believe that there will be the slightest objection to the plans which have been prepared for the association, and the building as finally erected undoubtedly will be along the lines which have been agreed upon by the committee.

The structure will be of such height as will give room for all possible displays, and the floor space will permit something like 4000 feet of exhibition room. There will be such division of the floor as to give to the exhibitors forty booths, arranged in rows against the walls and down the center, there being aisles of ten feet in width to divide them.

The committee will see that there every comfort is arranged for the persons who attend the fair, and the various plans contemplate all kinds of booths for the accommodation of the visitors.

There are proposed forty booths, which will be occupied by the leading firms of the city and the various lines of trade will be displayed to the satisfaction of every visitor. The merchants of the city will be joined for this occasion by the many agents of mainland and European manufacturers and the displays will be of the utmost importance to the many storekeepers of the islands, and the buyers in general.

The committee is also now considering plans for the provision of amusements for the three days of the fair, which will aid in the drawing to Honolulu of visitors from all over the islands. Races and a ball are contemplated.

The fair is now not only assured as a success, but the outlook is for such a display as will discount any previous showing and will set a pace for every future exposition of trade resources.

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